

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

President's Message.

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday, 18th January, the following Message from the President of the United States was received, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives;
GENTLEMEN: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advice of the result should be received it would be made the subject of special communication.

In execution of the design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 12, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of the treaty, an acknowledgment, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms, of which she has already been formally and officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfill engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from the French Minister, marked No. 4, we will pay the money, says he: "When the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France," and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error." In the letter, marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, "that the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforth the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States; and perceiving that, in considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Do I have need of a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already said it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister, accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of Indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile recognition of this, in terms which she will dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it! The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before the public the correspondence between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

While, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movement of the French Government in perfect confidence, that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. As the contents of the letter, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6, herewith transmitted, it was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestion made in it, in its substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of papers, marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration.

The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring the letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, and to conduct the diplomatic intercourse of the Government, and that in all cases of importance, the communications received or made

by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on one hand, to shield that officer from calumnious suspicions; and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional amendment. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, very intimately concerned the national honor; a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation, and the ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were advised to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is in the letter of official written explanation, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton, having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are (to this day) enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the demonstrations of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the money which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the question, in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, under such determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, such as the representatives of the people must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse; if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due; and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notice of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our coast. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation of our part, and I therefore commend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse; if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due; and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the question now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment in the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the execution of the treaty demands can never be recorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It was due to the weight of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which after years of remembrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice, and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall thereby necessarily preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country; but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.
A message was also received from the President of the United States, by Mr. DONELSON, his secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a report from the Secretary of State, relative to a letter written by the French Minister, the Duke de Broglie, to Mr. Pigeot, the French Charge d'Affaires in this country; also transmitting the copy of a letter written to Mr. Forsyth by the French Minister to this country, Mr. Scarriger, which contained exceptional expressions, and was therefore not communicated to Congress, together with the correspondence that took place on that occasion.

HOERD MASSACRE.

By the mail boat Mazzeppa, Capt. Carlson, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his Troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King to join Gen. Clinch; when on the morning of the 28th December at eight o'clock, they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number from 1000 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot off his horse on the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Keen, and Dr. Catlin, Surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieutenant Bassinger was wounded on the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian warfare.

Our citizens, we are sure, will meet together and send some relief to the suffering and defenceless inhabitants of Florida.

Col. Twiggs of the U. S. Army chartered the steambot Merchant, and started with four companies of troops from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Major Belton is now there with the force under his command.

Mobile Chronicle.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The press is teeming (says the Enquirer) with many vague and idle rumors upon this subject—scribblers from Washington descend upon quarrels about the high officer of the Government—and of schism in the Cabinet, of which they can know nothing. But the Whigs cannot even agree among themselves about their own story. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says on the 10th, that General Jackson and Mr. Forsyth are for warlike measures. The Alexandria Gazette of the 13th reports that "Mr. Woodbury and Kendall, it is said, urge war measures." Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickerson, it is said, are more inclined to peace.

Now, Mr. Forsyth cannot be both ways on this subject. The fact is, we suspect, the President will not send in a War Message—and that the most he may do, will be to recommend immediate and extensive preparation—not for the purpose of irritating France, and widening the breach, but under the principle of sheer self defence.

She is making preparations, and are we not bound to imitate her example? For our own parts, we repeat that we do not believe there will be war. If any thing could bring it on, it would be such factious Essays as those in the N. Intelligencer—and such madcap Orators, as Mr. Calhoun's nullifying friends in the House of Representatives, as Messrs. Hammond and Waddy Thompson.

We have seen a letter from a member of the Cabinet, written on the 14th, (Tuesday last), which states that they care not for the blustering of the French Press—and that the state of things is not considered as stormy! We confess we hope for the best yet we should be prepared for the worst.

American Sentinels.—We are happy to have it in our power to say, (remarks the Globe) that there are in the Bank city (Philadelphia) some among the Whigs who are animated by noble feelings, and who breathe lofty and dignified sentiments.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a distinguished Whig of Philadelphia. One who has ever been an admirer and supporter of Mr. Clay:

"For my part I am ready to fight the French without further parley. Their conduct has been so unprincipled, so audacious, so contemptuous, that it would be showing pusillanimity in this nation to submit to such treatment any longer. For God's sake let the country buckle on her armor! Are we to be told that a French Squadron is 'a force the President to a decision.' Every ship we own, that would bear the discharge of cannon, without rendering her sides assunder, should be put in commission. I have no patience with their fraud and gasconade. And yet, after all, it seems impossible they should suffer their petulance and vain glory to involve them in a war with us on a question in which they are so obviously in the wrong. But ought we not to prepare for it? Will the Senate now refuse its assent to the requisite defensive measures? If so they are lost to every glow of patriotism or to every sense of shame."

Fire in Richmond.—We learn from the Compiler that at 12 o'clock Thursday night, a fire broke out, which entirely consumed the five story brick building, on Church Hill, formerly occupied as a sugar manufactory. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Bank Stock.—Sales have been made here, within a few days, of a few shares of Stock of the State Bank at \$112, and of a few shares of Cape Fear Stock at \$109, dividend off.—Fayetteville Observer.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of James Speight, deceased, gives notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands against the estate of the said James Speight, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the estate of said James Speight, are requested to make immediate payment, or steps will be taken to collect the money due from them.

P. B. BURT, Esq.

December 1, 1835.

CHOICE GOODS.

FOR THE Fall and Winter Sales of 1835—76. Recent arrivals from the city of New York have placed in possession of the undersigned, his Fall and Winter Supplies.

Simple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Selected with great care by himself, amounting to upwards of \$12,000 worth and which, with his former stock, enables him now to present to his friends and customers, and the public at large, one of the heaviest, best selected and most elegant assortment of British, French, and American Goods, ever offered in this market.

Estimated to be worth at least \$25,000, and which, upon inspection and comparison with other selections, in reference to prices, quality and taste, he flatters himself cannot fail to please the discreet and intelligent purchaser.

THE ASSORTMENT COMPREHENSIVE.

Fine and superfine Blue and Black, do do Invisible and Rifle Green, do do Dahlia and Adelaide, do do Russel and London, do do Brown, do do Mixed Claret and Claret, do do Wine Colored, do do Black and Black Twilled Cloths, (a new and durable article for Dress Coats and Pantaloons.)

Also, superior Blue and Black Twilled Cloths, (a new and durable article for Dress Coats and Pantaloons.)

Black and Green Satin Quilted, do do Ribbed Silk, do do Valencia and Marcellise, do do Superior Drab and Mixed Cloth, Petersham and Lyon Skin for over Coats, do do Hair Camlets for Cloaks, do do Blue, Black, Maroon, Scarlet, do do Pink, Green, Royal Purple, do do Lead, Brown and Fawn, do do Colored plain and Figured, do do Rich, new style Satin striped Chalcias, (most splendidly printed), do do Satin faced Luxon Raw Silk, (brilliantly im-

pressed with beautiful colors), do do Beautiful Crimson Paramatta Cloth and French Bombazines, do do Cream Colored Drab, do do Green, Fawn, Light, do do Black, Brown, and Silver Gray, do do Plain, plaid and figured Liliac, do do Brown, Green, Black, Fawn, do do Plum and Straw Colored, do do Plain Black, Italian, Gros de, do do Swiss, Gros de Paris and, do do Plain Black Satin and Challies, do do Splendid Painted Muslins and Brilliantine Silks, do do Red and White Merino, Cashmere and twilled, do do Pongee Silk Shawls, (some printed in beautiful colors), do do Red, Brown, Blue, Black, Green, White and Fawn Colored Chally Dress Handkerchiefs, (plain and embroidered), do do Beautiful Hernani Silk, Merino Gause do, do do 400 pieces Calico, (some twilled and superb patterns), do do Chally Merinoes and French Cochineal Calicoes, do do Richly embroidered Muslin Gapes, do do Fancy Trim'd Muslin, Aprons, do do Thred and Bobinet Laces, Edging and Insertions, (in great variety), do do Mustin edging and Insertion do do Black and White, Biond and Worsted Laces, (of every color), do do Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils, do do Black, White and Green Blond do do Fine Gause and Welch Flannels, do do Grass and Corded Skirts, do do Mersalles Countermains and Diapers, do do Splendid Bch and Bonnet Ribbons, do do Splendid fancy Plaques and Gold Beed Guards, do do Gold Beed Bags and Shell Combs, do do Plain and gured Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Mus-

lins, do do Fine Scarfilla Cambricks, and Bishop Law's, do do Beautiful Checked, Corded & Brocaded Muslins, do do Irish Linens and thread Cambricks, do do Lawn and Hemstitched thread Handkerchiefs, do do Superior Black and Fancy Stocks & Suspenders, do do Fine Cotton, Merino and Silk Hose, do do Cotton Stockings, and Merino Shirts & Drawers, do do Kid, Castor, Buckskin and Worsted Gloves, do do Beautiful Insertion and Tuscan Bonnets, do do Superior Goods for Negro Clothing, do do Rose, Whitney, Macmahon and Fawn Blankets, do do Printed and Imitation Coverlets, and Hearth Rugs, do do A large lot of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, do do 2 Boxes fine Black and White Hats, and Fur and Seal Caps, do do Shoes and Boots (of every description), do do Cheese, Lard and Brown Sugar, do do Coffee, Tea, and Havana Segars, do do Elegant China, in Sets, Liverpool do, Dish and Plates, do do Fancy Pitchers, and Tea Waiters, do do Black handled Knives and Forks, do do Jack and superior fine Pocket Knives, do do Fancy carved and Gilt, (beautiful), do do Guns, Rifles and Pistols, do do Collins and Simmou's Axes, do do Trace and Halter Chains, long handled Shovels and Spades, do do Patent Coffee Mills, do do Stock, Knob and Pad Locks, Brass and Glass, do do Curtain Pins, do do Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine, do do Iron, Steel, Steelyards and Castings, do do Stone Jars and Churns—Tin Ware, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the undersigned has just finished, in handsome style, his upper Room, immediately over the Store, where he offers, among other things, an assortment of New York READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of, Beautiful Blue, Black, Green and Brown Dress, and Frock Coats, do do Drab and Brown Petersham, and mixed Over Coats, do do Blank and Lion skin Great Coats, do do Cloth Cassimere and Sattinett Pantaloons, do do Merino Valencia and Velvet Vests, do do Gentlemen's first rate Goats' hair Camblet Cloaks, do do Ladies' full trimmed Silk, plain and figured Merino Cloaks, &c. &c.

And now, in conclusion, the subscriber will take the liberty to observe, that there will be no occasion, in future, for gentlemen in this region of country to send their orders to the North after clothing, since, with the first rate supplies of Cloths, Clothing and Tailors, to be found in Raleigh, if they will only try, they will find that they can and will be furnished HERE, on as good terms, and fitted in as good style, as at any other City in the Union. H. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, Nov. 19, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is in want of a good BLACKSMITH, the ensuing Year—One that understands Ironing Carriages in first rate style, and one that is not subject to Intoxication. Such an one that will meet with a liberal offer, if application is made between this and the first day of January next.

WILLIAM ROLES.

Roiesville, Dec. 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for cash, at the court house, in Waynesborough, on the third Monday of March next, one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, belonging to the heirs of John Carraway, dec'd., or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon in the year 1831.

WM. THOMPSON, Sh'f.

Dec. 31st, 1835.

NASHVILLE HOTEL.

JOHN G. BLOUNT announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of this Establishment, which he is determined shall be kept in a manner deserving, and he hopes will receive a liberal patronage.

Nashville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1836.

Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

A Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank paid in, for the half year ending the 21st November last, has been declared, and will be paid to the stockholders at the Bank, on the first Monday in January next; and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter. By order, O. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1835.

Valuable House in Raleigh.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday of Wake County, (being the 15th day of the month), that valuable Brick STORE, and LOT in Raleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John G. Sedgwick, deceased, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M. Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given on bonds well secured, with interest from date. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

J. J. ROBERTAU, Guardian to the Heirs.

Raleigh, 28th Dec. 1835.

New Goods, and New Fashions.

JAMES LITCHFORD, HAVING just returned from the Northern Cities, where he carefully selected and purchased a splendid assortment of

Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, &c.,

invites his friends and customers, and the public generally, to call on him at his new Brick Store, east side of Fayetteville street, where he flatters himself he will be able to exhibit to them some of the most superior Cloths ever brought to this market. His variety is extensive, of the latest importations, and of the most approved fashions.

He also keeps on hand a variety of

Shirts, Collars,

Skirt Bosoms, Hats, Hosiery, &c.

As he employs first rate workmen, he can assure those who may favor him with their orders, that his work will be executed in the most durable and fashionable style.

Grateful to those who have hitherto so liberally patronized him, he pledges his exertions to merit a continuance of their favor.

Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1835.

Anti-Dispeptic Pills.

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructation, nausea, head-ache, pain full distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, sea sickness, &c. &c. are a safe and comfortable agent for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking General Water, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates from the following gentlemen, viz:

Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Polter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Will. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, Will. S. Mhoon, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Gale, Esq. of the Register, Cap. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, &c. &c. Ample Directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment, in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

BECKWITH & JUMP.

Raleigh, N. C. 1835.

STAGE NOTICE.

THE Stage office is this day removed from Col. John C. Green's to Mr. Green D. Jenkins, and kept in the office formerly occupied by John Krugg, Esq. where seats can be taken to Blakely, Louisville and Roxborough, N. C. W. W. PARKS, for the Company.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that his day office is at a house of Private Entertainment for the accommodation of travellers and all persons who may call on him.

GREEN D. JENKINS.

Warrington, N. C. Jan. 12, 1836.

P. S. I will keep a carriage and horses for the conveyance of all persons that cannot be accommodated by the Stages.

G. D. J.

Jan. 21, 1836.

GARDEN SEEDS.

RAISED by the United Society of Shakers, Enfield, Connecticut, and D. & C. Lathrop, Philadelphia; for sale

By TURNER & HUGHES, Book Sellers, RALPHIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

White Onion, Colewort, Large purple cape broccoli, White " do Early caul flowers, Half hardy do Late Dutch cauliflower, Cresson Kale or Cow cabbage, Scotch kale, Sea kale, Early Dutch or Spring flat cabbage, Early garden stone turnip, Norfolk flat do, White flat do, Red top flat do, Fine Scotch Aberdeen turnip, Rutabaga turnip, Long Hanover do, Sage, Large Bell Pepper, Squash do, Cayenne do, Purple Egg Plant, Curled Cress or pepper grass, Plain Cress, Water Cress, Large Tomato, Small do, Vegetable Oyster, White Summer Celery, Dwarf Curled Parsley, Curled do, Plain do, New Zealand Spinage, do for Greens, Large Flanders do do, Round do do, Green Curled Endive do, Broad Leaved do do, White Mustard, do do, Long white okra, Short green do, Giant asparagus, Nasturtium, Rocket, for salad, Corn salad do, Curled Chervil do, English scotch leek, Large Scotch leek, Saffron, Sweet mignonette, Sweet marjoram, Sweet thyme, Sweet lavender, Sweet basil, Lemon balm, Early garden tious corn, Early Tuscarora do, Early sugar do, Early Washington do, June Peas, Landreth extra early Peas, Early frame peas, Royal dwarf marrow, flat peas, Blue midget peas, Early Charleston do, do Bishop's Prolific do, White marrowfat do, Dwarf prolific do, Dwarf lime imperial do, Early China dwarf beans, Early Mohawk " do, Early sixweek " do, Redfeggs, or 1000 to 1 dwarf beans, White Kidney d'beans, Variegated Cranberry pole beans, Carolina or pole beans, Dutch case knife pole beans, Large Lima pole beans, Small do do do, Dutch White Runner pole beans, Scarlet runner " beans, Flower seeds, assorted.

Early Blood turnip beet, Early French Sugar do, Early Orange Turnip do, Solid or Swiss Chard do, Long Blood do, Long mangle wurtzel do, Long white scarcity do, Scarlet carrot (very fine) do, Orange do, Blood do, Early horn do, Guernsey parsnip, Fine sugar do, Long white do, Early cluster cucumber, Extra long do, Long green do, Early frame do, Early short green do, Prickley ghort kien do, Superior watermelon do, Early applesed do, Large muskmelon, Fine nutmeg melon, Large cantelope do, Green citron do, Pomegranate do, Pig melon (beautiful) do, Dutch summer squash, Bush crook do do, Crookneck summer do, Crookneck winter do, Mammoth do, Cocoon or Porter do, Long green do, Early bush do, Lima or cocoonit do, Acorn or California do, Mammoth pumpkin do, Large yellow do, Cheese do, Imperial sugar loaf lettuce, Early cabbage head do, Large curled India do, Green Coss do, Early curled do, Early white head do, Large green do do, Ice do do, Sweet corn do, White coss do, Magnum bonum coss do, Royal cabbage head do, Brown Dutch do, Long white Naple's Rashed, do do, Red turnip do, Summer white do, Scarlet short top do, Purple short top do, Long salmon do, Long scarlet do, Scarlet or cherry turnip do, White turnip do, Yellow do do, White full Spanish do, Black " do, Early sugar loaf cabbage, do do, Drumhead Savoy do, Green curled Savoy do, Philadelphia do, Early George do, Early Dutch do, Early York do, Large York or harvest do, Early Battersea do, Early bullcock's heart do (very fine), do do, Large Bergen do, Large drumhead do, Late Dutch do, Flat Dutch (very fine) do, Green Savoy do, Yellow " do, Green glazed do, Red Dutch do.

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